

The *Tribune* uses queer language, such as might fairly justify us in classing it among those who are not our friends, but we do not really believe that it means all this in that line ; still, we do not like to presume to much—we do not care to claim as our friends those who attitude towards us is anything else than friendly. Look you, we are not misunderstanding about this matter. We want no one to help us fight our battles, but we think it hard to be pitched into as an enemy when we merely try to keep the peace, or, at farthest, to see fair play. "Heads I win, tails you lose," may be all fair, but we don't think so. It is not fair for papers to pitch into any of the contemporaries who, with all due respect for one gentleman, happen to prefer another, while they themselves have not only an avowed preference, but an equally avowed antagonism. It is all wrong for the *Elizabeth City Pioneer*, or the *Salisbury Banner* to express a preference for Judge Ellis, but it is all right for the *Western Sentinel*, the *Warrenton News* and the *Goldsboro Tribune*, not only to devote themselves to the promotion of Mr. Holden, but even to surrender their columns to attacks upon Judge Ellis and his friends, and this copy in after D. K. McRae is called self-defence.

Gubernatorial.

It is not our object in this brief article to say or word personally about the candidates for the Charlot nomination. They are all good Democrats, and either or any of them, if nominated, would receive our cordial support. Neither do we design finding fault with the course of any of our cotemporaries of the Democrat press—let them pursue whatever course their own judgments may dictate, provided it be not such a course as will tend to controversy in the party. It is our sole object now, to say what we can in deprecation of any undue and therefore unnecessary feeling upon the subject of the nomination. Conversation with gentlemen from different parts of the State has convinced us that our fears of the springing up of such excitement have been only too well founded. We regret this, and can do no good. It cannot even promote the interests or prospects of the particular gentlemen urged forward by the zeal of warm partisans. Above all, attacks upon opposing aspirants must result, not only in doing no good, but certainly in doing positive harm.

Revival of Religion.

Although our paper is strictly "secular" in its character, and does not regard merely sectarian matters coming legitimately within the sphere of its cognizance, it cannot fail to appreciate the great and controlling influence of the Christian religion as an element in our social progress, without which no step in advance can be regarded as beneficial or relied upon as permanent. To this proposition the politician must assent equally with the divine, for reason and experience alike bear testimony to its truth.

At times the religious feeling manifests itself with peculiar strength and energy. A greater degree of zeal is displayed by church members themselves, while non-professors seem to pay more attention to matters of religious nature, are more disposed to attend the services and listen to the exhortations of the ministers of the gospel. Many are added to the communions of the churches, and speaking simply with reference to the visible effects upon society, much good is no doubt effected.

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The "X" correspondent of the Baltimore Sun predicts the passage of the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, by a majority in the House, and thinks that the vote will be taken on it in the latter body by Saturday. We have our doubts of its being taken so soon, although even now the time occupied upon this matter, and the speeches delivered have exceeded those devoted to any single measure that has ever been before Congress. A feeling is gaining strength among all parties that this matter *must* be disposed of and that soon.


THE KANSAS BILL, in the form in which it passed the Senate, is as follows :

A BILL for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

WHEREAS, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Leavenworth on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose, formed to themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States—

property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, shall include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the boundaries of said State, and until the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed.

Congress entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

 Some weeks ago news was received here of bloody doings at or near Darlington Court House, S. C., resulting from the action of a vigilant committee of the citizens, who proceeded to drive off, or break up, a crowd of illegal characters, congregated at a place known as Cliseltown. It would seem that the obnoxious Cliseltownians were in the habit of selling liquor without license to negroes and others—buying stolen goods from negroes, and generally acting in such a manner as to be a curse to the neighborhood. The citizens took the law in their own hands—the law-breakers resisted, and blood was shed on both sides.

for the prisoners.

We understand that the Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company passed a resolution to that effect at their meeting held here on Friday last.

For the Journal.
LONG CREEK, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.,
March 23d, 1858. {

The charm of eloquence—the skill
To wake each secret string.”—
without entering into any details, or recapitulation of the addresses, we feel that we but echo the voice of all present when we say that they were elegant and finished productions and did honor to the heads and hearts of the speakers. We did justice to Mr. Reece, who is at present in charge of the academy, to say that he comes with the highest testimonials of scholarship and moral integrity from the Faculty of *Lyons Mober*; and brings with him the most satisfactory evidence from his former employers as to his competence and success as a teacher. His school—though this is but a second week—numbers about thirty students, and with the superior tact in school government and unflinching adherence to duty, we doubt not but that it will yet be strengthened largely increased. But we close. Before doing so, however, let us say to you, that there will be another meeting on the promotion of the Educational interests of this community, held at this place on Saturday, the 8th. of May next, which time addresses will be delivered by Messrs. May

like a few times, when this Church gives a cordial invitation to all Christians, and citizens, and strangers, and seek to come and unite with them for the blessing of God to descend upon our community. our country and the world.

J. L. PRICHARD.

From the interest manifested by our citizens in the subject, and with the aid of lectures in the new "Town Hall" for its benefit, I think there will be little difficulty in establishing a Library which will be a source of pleasure, and improvement to the old, the middle age and the youth of our community.

Yours, &c.,

" ANYBODY."

From the Democratic Pioneer.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, our people were roused from their slumbers by the peals of the bells and the startling cry of "fire!" A cry, so seldom heard in our midst, brought to the scene nearly the entire population of the place, with the ONLY ENGINE that we have, and too late to prevent the spread of the flames that had started from the store owned and occupied by N. A. Colburn, West side of Water street. The wind was blowing fresh from the North at the time, which carried the fire to the large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, owned by Charles Lavery, and occupied by himself as a partner. Robinson White, as a dry goods and grocery

The market house in the centre of the street was quickly consumed. The wind by this time had changed to North-west, and sent the flames across Water street to an extensive Agricultural Machine establishment of W. H. Clark, which, with its entire contents, was consumed. An old warehouse on the opposite corner, owned by J. M. Lavery, but used by Mr. Clark as an engine house and grist mill, and a blacksmith shop in the rear of the main building, were also destroyed. The fire continued its course South, sweeping the entire street on the Eastern side of the water, laying waste a dwelling adjoining the establishment of Mr. Clark, the large shoe chandlery of C. M. Lavery, together with his books and paper

The man who thinks his wife, his baby, his house, his horse, his dog and himself severally unequalled, is almost sure to be a good humored person, though liable to outbursts at times.

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Speaker, I think that if anybody entitled to courtesy for the floor, it is myself, who so seldom intrude upon the attention of the House, as gentlemen room in this Hall will testify. I desire to make a few remarks

Mr. Speaker it has not been denied that some reform needed in the Navy of the United States. In twenty successive years the successive Secretaries of the Navy have brought the matter to the attention of Congress and entered its action. I think my friend from Maryland [Mr. Dyer] has done so.

ten officers were court-martialed for charges ranging from drunkenness to scandalous behavior. The rest of the crew were men of good morals. One-tenth of the sailors, one-tenth of the commanders and one-tenth of all your lieutenants, were during that period, the most depraved and dissipated of men. I have said, there were only eighteen acquittals. The decision of the Navy at that time truly called for reform. The reform asked for by the late Secretary of the Navy was, in fact, a reform that was not only a necessity, but also the concurrence of the Senate, with power to dismiss or to flog, and to set aside the furloughed, so that the junior and efficient officers might be entitled to promotion. The reform was not a reform of the Navy, and I longed to tell upon another plan, which led to the organization of a naval retiring board. I had not the honor of a seat upon that bill was under consideration. It probably would have passed, but I had not the opportunity to vote upon it. A great hesitation. A board of proscription I will always trust. I have some historical reminiscences, and I remember having read of a board which was upon the subject of the Roman Republic, and the names of Antines and Lepidus. There was much of giving and taking—what in backwood parlance in North Carolina, is called *top-rolling*. When it was said that the bill was passed, I said, "I have not the honor," he replied "on the condition Phillips shall not live," is your sister's son, Mark Antony." To which I answered,

Well, sir, the board met under the law. Two hundred one persons were removed entirely or ordered from the active-service list to the retired or to the furlough list. has produced a great clamor throughout the country.

of this resolution. The Secretary of the Navy said there had been errors. The President said there had been errors and he has admitted on all hands that there had been errors. But the nature of the things, there could not have been a great number of the two hundred and one cases upon which the board passed, the judgments in one hundred and thirty were erroneous, thirty of them the judgments passed by a majority of more than two thirds, and in the residue by minorities ranging from a plurality to two thirds. But every one admitted that there had been errors. I thought then that the best mode of settling the matter would be to put

which have been very considerable under the law, and will be temporarily suspended by the Executive until restorations are made as may be adjudged just, and I am confident that the suggestions of the President and the suggestions have been made to fill these, and I may venture to think none will be made for others that may occur until the President has calmly considered the suggestions presented in regard to some of the officers reserved and dropped. By the action of the President, there are no more to be considered, they may be corrected without disturbing the operation of the law, for the President can renominate them in the positions they would have attained had they not died.

“But it may, perhaps, be urged that vacancies may not occur within a reasonable time, so as to make the restoration

pass a law giving power to the President and Secretaries of the Navy to fill the vacancies that had occurred by non-compliance with the law to the extent that from among those persons who in the opinion of the President and Secretaries of the Navy were qualified to hold the office, they might be appointed. And in order to do ample justice, we went still further; we did not desire to confine him to the filling of vacancies, but provided that the Navy might be temporarily increased for this purpose. The majority of the Naval Committee took a different view of the matter, and although they were in favor of introducing the substitute, they disapproved the previous question, and they did not allow us to give it; and so we declined to introduce it. The majority resolution comes in in almost the same language. The influence of the officers of the Navy was brought to bear upon the session in favor of the bill which was passed. They refused to accept the measure of relief which we did

passed judgment upon the cases of these officers. "The peers of the Speaker," it has always been understood, under our government, that the record of judgment of no court sitting in authority of law should ever be final, unless it has the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. And it ought to be so, sir. No man ought to be subject to the judgment of a body composed of his brother officers, for they are but human beings, liable to all the weaknesses and frailties of our nature. Interest, misguided judgment, warped and biased feelings may sometimes induce them to do wrong; and their decisions to be some higher tribunal to pass finally upon their merits.

Now, sir, how was it with this law? Whenever the

These are some of the reasons which determine me to vote for the resolution: not that I think that great injustice has been done. I do not think so. But if any injustice, however small, has been done, let us redress it. Let the measure of justice be full, pressed down, and overflowing. No more.

ernment was bound to perform its part. I repeat, that I would do him and every man justice; but I would so do as to give every officer of the Navy, from the senior captain at the head of the service to the meanest cabin-boy, to understand that the Government was not made for the Navy.

lowed discuss in quick succession, from the page which contained the foot of the enemy polluted the sacred precincts of the very Capitol, to the leaves of the very Constitution. To this day, no man can tell the moral effect of those victories which broke the *prestige* of England's invincibility on the people, revived the desponding and drooping energies of the patriots, and gathered around our early military organization. From the time forth the stars have brightly burned, undimmed at the sun, and their rays have been the heralds of our glory. Under the administration of these men, the Republic has been carried in every quarter of the civilized world, and to the icy barriers of the circumpolar sea, and ever to the year 2000, they have gained respect for the laws and institutions of this country. The Republic of England has blushed deeper, and the white lilies of France have paled beneath their prowess. Sir, we cannot be too grateful to those men who have saved this country from the still a dozen unworthy men to be restored to the Navy, and still it may allow one worthy man to be restored; and though it may impose upon the Treasury some additional expense, it will be a small one, and will be amply repaid by the shed sweat and glory on our flag, which have raised our country in the estimation of the world. I would not that I interfere with my support of this resolution. I base my

From Havana.
NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived here to-night from Havana with dates to

The Florida War almost Ended.
The Ocala (Florida) Companion confirms the reports from other sources of the probable early termination of the war against the Indians in Florida. In a number of the 9th instant it says :
"We learn from passengers who arrived here on the stage from Tampa, on the 5th instant, that there is no

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.—The Washington States learns that on Tuesday, soon after the Turkish officers and their party had sat down to dinner, at Willards' Hotel, a servant, sent to one of the bedrooms, found a chair placed against the door inside. Pushing the door open, the servant entered the room and saw a strange man making his exit. A large double trunk was open, and the contents of one-half of the trunk were strewn around the floor.

The visitors were received by the President at one o'clock, having first been formally introduced to the Secretary of State. The President said that it gave him great pleasure to offer the hand of friendship and hospitality to such a distinguished officer of the Ottoman Empire. He assured him of a kind and friendly greeting from all true Americans, wherever he and his suite might go. He spoke of the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and did not doubt that this in-

The President then invited the Admiral, his suite and those present, to dine with him on Wednesday next, as the interview was terminated.—*Washington States 2d inst.*

BRITISH TRADE.—The returns of the British board of trade for the month of December, show a falling off in the value of exports of \$2,897,185, as compared with the corresponding period in 1856. The reduction was

The Ryland is the second boat that has passed down the river since the re-opening of navigation, and consequently she is crowded almost to suffocation. Every state-room was occupied before she left Kansas, and not a square foot of her cabin floor is left.

never heard before. Regularly, at intervals of about half an hour, just as the floor passengers were becoming unconscious, he would startle them all by bellowing forth in stentorian tones,

stepped leisurely up to him, and suddenly planted a tremendous blow with the fist, right between the eyes. The astonished practical joker fell like a ten-pin, seven or eight feet from the table. In a minute or two picked himself up, rubbed his eyes to collect his scattered thoughts, and at last said, in a sorry whine:

"Stranger, I didn't mean any harm."

"Of course you didn't," replied the gentleman; "more did I. Why, man, can't you take a joke?"

The roar of laughter that followed, subdued the young man altogether. He has been very quiet since.

The tourist is more badly than ever. I was amused this morning to see a fellow, with a bag, a basin and a comb, and a few other articles, standing in a line, and placed before him for his ablutions. When he saw a new brick color, he said: "Here, porter, bring me some clean water—some one has washed in this."

Whenever he finds Missouri river water which is clean, he will be more fortunate than ever I have been.

Many steamers from below are already passing up the river. The sand bars are black with wild ducks, *say wild*, but they are so tame that they permit boats

“Long, narrow, light—the Gallic boot of love—

when must have conceptually limited the love slovenly misanthropic Wellingtons. If you are a undermined, vacillating man, be sure your boot betray you; for to-day it will be shapely enough, to-morrow run down at the heel, with a tendency to over when set outside your door at night. If, on the contrary, you are a strong, resolute man, your boots will be miracles of self-respect, uprightness and brilliancy. The politician's boot is observable for a faintly au-

The editor's boots—what stories of unrequited, thankless striving, wasted health, are written in every seam and wrinkle! They are never bright, like the boots of other men, even on a Sunday; and they have a quick, nervous, eager look, that betrays their wear and anxiety to make an article or an item out of everything they bring him upon. I cannot regard such boots without emotions of the most painful kind; for to me a mute leather is eloquent of an insane devotion to a thing that wears out soul and body—nor makes robustness; of long nights of scribbling and scissoring; wanderings among uncouth people and strange places.

down. It is a snappy, tawling, soft, padded and downy, yet with an irresistible expression of good fellowship about it; and, indeed, it belongs to a man who is known as a good-hearted fellow among his acquaintances—a weak, kind, well-natured creature, hurting no one but himself; honest when he may be, and always generous and partly drunk. Such a boot wore Dick Swiveler, and such men will always be known by such boots.

Then there is a calm, negative, methodical boot, unworried as it is coldly conceived and self-conscious, small, but not shapely, thin, but not flexible, which can only be found on a certain species of clerical men of whom you feel, when you see him, that he is *quite* *quite* because stone, only gentle because afraid.

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that a case of Small Pox occurred at Gold Hill, Rowan county, last week before last. The authorities of Salisbury have taken prompt measures to prevent the disease reaching that town by passing an Ordinance forbidding "any person from Gold Hill or any other infected region" visiting Salisbury, under a penalty of \$50 fine if a white person, or 39 lashes if a slave. The Intendant was authorized to employ guards for the purpose of preventing persons suspected of having been where the disease exists from entering Salisbury.